

An humble  
**REMONSTRANCE**

FROM

His Excellencie, Sir *Tbo. Fairfax*,  
 and the Army under his command.

Concerning the present state of af-  
 fairs in relation to themselves and the  
 Kingdom, with their Desires and  
 present Resolutions therupon.

Presented to the Commissioners at Saint  
*Albans*, June 23. to be by them humbly  
 presented to the Parliament.

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By the appointment of his Excellencie, Sir  
 Thomas Fairfax, and the Councel of  
*Warre*, Signed, John Rushworth  
 Secretary.

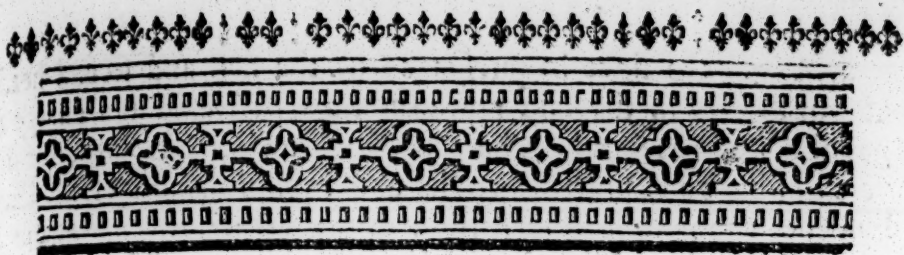
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L O N D O N,

Printed for George Whittington at the sign of the blew  
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An humble R E M O N S T R A N C E from  
his Eexcellencie Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX and  
the Army under his Command concerning the  
present state of affairs in relation to them-  
selves and the Kingdome, with their desires  
and present resolutions thereupon.



Our desires as Souldiers in behalfe of our selves  
and other Souldiers that have faithfully served  
the Parliament in this Kingdome, as also our  
re-maining dissatisfactions in relation there-  
unto, may be clearly collected out of our severall  
papers that have formerly been presented to the  
Parliament concerning the same, to which parti-  
culars we have not yet received any further satisfaction.

2. In our last representation it may appear what our desires  
are, as members of the Common-wealth in behalfe of our selves  
and all others, for the clearing, settling and securing of the rights,  
Liberties and peace of the Kingdome, for the justnesse, reasona-  
blenesse, necessity and common concernment, whereunto all  
we dare appeal to the whole Kingdome and the World; yet wee  
have hitherto received no answer thereunto, nor can we heare of  
any consideration taken thereupon, to put the things contained  
therein.



therein into any way of resolution or dispatch.

3. Wee have since in pursuance of the first and second heads of our desires in the said representation, delivered in a charge against divers persons Members of the House of Commons, for divers designs and practises to the abuse and dishonour of the Parliament, the unsufferable injurie of the Army, the infringement of the Rights and Liberties both of Souldiers and Subjects, the breach or hazzard of the peace of this Kingdome, and the hindrance of the reliefe of *Ireland*, &c. Upon which, though the maine things charged, with the mischievous effects, and further dangerous consequences of them, as also the constant and continued activity of all, or most of the persons charged, in relation to those things, for the most part are sufficiently known, especially to the Parliament it selfe, yet wee finde neither any thing done upon what is so known, nor any way resolved on or admitted by the Parliament, for the examination or discovery of what may be lesse known. But rather (as if neither the things charged nor the present sad effects, nor future ill consequences thereof were at all considerable) the whole businesse seems to be slightly past over or set aside.

Lastly, we did with these deliver in another paper (whereof here is a copy annexed) containing diverse just and necessary things which we did desire might be provided for and done for the better proceeding in the premises, with more safety to our selves and Kingdome, and with more assurance or hopes of a timely and happy issue. To which things desired (which we think all men will judge reasonable) just and necessary, wee have yet received no answer or resolution, nor can finde any consideration at all had of them, save that a moneths pay is sent down for the Army, whilst those that have deserted the Army receive at *London* much more, and that some votes have been passed for the annulling of the Committee pretended for safety about listing of men, and drawing of forces together, which votes we find rendred but vain and delusive by the continued under-hand practises of those whom we have charged, and their accomplices in listing and engaging men for a new war, and by a later dayes votes not admitting that the forces so listed or ingaged should  
by



by publick order be dismiss or discharged, which with other things we cannot but attribute chiefly to the prevalent influence of the same persons.

Now whereas we finde that our first desire in the paper last mentioned for present suspending the persons impeached from sitting in the House, is judged by some to be against the course and privilege of Parliament, or of ill consequence in the precedent of it, the charge being but generall, and no particular proofs as yet produced to render the proceedings legall, wee cannot but re-mind the Parliament.

1. That as the most and maine things charged (with the sad effects and consequences of them) so the constant and continued activity of all, or most of the persons charged in relation thereunto in mis-informing, deluding, abusing or surprising the house, and otherwise, are sufficiently known to the Parliament it selfe, so as the House might upon their own past and present cognisance of the same, most justly proceed to suspend them, as in many other cases upon far lesse occasions, which never could have produced such sad effects to the Kingdome) they have done many other of their members meerly for words spoken, or things moved in the House alledged to be but against order or custome of the House, and this without any triall prooffe or charge, but meerly upon the Houses own cognizance of the things, as we could instance in many cases since this Parliament began.

2. Whereas many of the things to which the charge relates are things spoke, moved, or done in the House, so as yet we have no cleare way opened, particularly to charge or mention them, or to produce proofes to them, without some pretence against us of breach of priviledge, and therefore (though we thinke no Priviledge ought to protect evil men in doing wrong to particulars or mischeife to the publick, yet ) we have been hitherto so tender of Parliament priviledges as that we have only remonstrated the evill of such things done, and supposing the House to have been (as we did and do beleave, and if way were open without breach of Priviledge, shoud not doubt to prove it was ) some wayes misinformed,

med, deluded, surprized, or otherwise abused in those things by evil Members; we have frequently in former papers ( before the charge ) put the Parliament upon it, who without colour of breach of Priviledge might doe it ) to find out and discover who they were that had so abused them, and to disingage the honour of Parliamene from the evil practises and delignes of such incendiaries. Now since the same difficulties or prejudices lye yet on our way ( as to the particular charging or prooffe of such things against Members ) and the Parliament ( though so often put upon it in our former papers, yet through the Powerful interest of the persons guilty ) hath not taken any cognisance what Members or others have so abused them to draw the Parliament to such dishonor and inconveniences, we cannot but again more fully & clearly assert ( as we have in former papers, and shall more particularlly, if need be, remonstrate ) that divers things lately done and passed from the Parliament against this Army ( as particularly the Order for suppressing the Petition; that high Declaration against it, and against all that should proceed in it, putting the faithfull servants of the Parliament and Kingdome out of the protection of Law, and exposing them as enemyes to the State, &c to the forfeiture of estates, liberties, life and all, but forgoing out in an humble peaceable and inoffensive way to desire what was undeniably their due and dearly earned, and many other such like proceedings, both against the Army and others ) doe carry with them such a face of Injustice, Oppression, Arbitrarinesse and tyranny, as ( we think ) is not to be paralleld in any former proceedings of the most Arbitrary Courts against any private men, but have brought insufferable dishonor upon the Parliament ( which we are, and others ought to be deeply sensible of ) both tended to disoblige all men, especially Souldiers from the same to destroy all just freedome either of Souldiers or Subjects, and hath conduced to all other the sad effects and worse consequences and expressed in the charge gives us and others cause to conclude, that those worthies who have formerly acted and carryed on things in Parliament, for publick good, right, & freedome, are now awed or overborn by a prevailing party of men of other private interests, crept in, and that neither we nor any other can reasonably expect, right, freedome or safety, ( as private men ) or to have

have things acted in Parliament for publick good while the same persons continue there in the same Power to abuse the name and Authoritie of Parliament, to serve and prosecute their private interests and passions, and under the Priviledges of Parliament) to shelter themselves under the worst of evils or mischeifs they can doe, though to the ruine of the Kingdome : We are in this case forct (to our great greif of heart) thus plainly to assert the present evill and mischeif, together with the future worse consequences of the things lately done, even in the Parliament it self (which we too evident and visible to all) and so in their proper colours ) to lay the same at the Parliament doores untill the Parliament shall be pleased either of themselves to take notice and rid the Houses of those who have any wayes mis-informed, deluded, surpris'd or otherwise abused the Parliament to the passing of such foule things there, or shall open to us and others some way how we may (regularly and without the scandal of breaking priviledges come to charge and prosecute those particular persons that in truth have so abused the Parliament (as well as our selves) even for those mis-informations and other evill or indirect practices or proceedings in Parliament whereby they have so abused the same (as in our said charge and former papers is set forth.) And here (if we may) we should humbly offer to consideration whether it were not a necessary expedient for prevention or remedy of such evils in future, that in things so clearly destructive to the common rights & liberties of the people, and the safety of the Kingdome, there should be a liberty for dissenting Members in the House of Commons (as it is allowed in the House of Peers) to enter their dissent, and thereby to acquit themselves from the guilt or blame of what evill may ensue, that so the Kingdome may regularly come to know who they are that performe their trust faithfully, & who not : And this provision for the future, (as also our desires for remedy in the present cases) as it were clearly good and necessary in the respects premised, so (we think) the same may well be without future prejudice or discouragement in any other respects to succeeding Members of Parliament, Providing alwayes that no man shall be questioned or censured for any thing said or done in Parliament any further then to exclusion from that trust, which is all that in the present case we should desire upon any



ny such grounds. And that future liberty of entering dissents wee do not here propose as a thing we any way insist on to the prejudice of Parliament priviledges, we only offer it to consideration (and that) from good wishes to the priviledges of Parliament, to render them more lasting by being lesse nocent. And indeed whoever most adores or renders those priviledges, will best expresse his zeale towards them in taking care they be not abused or extended to private wrong or publick mischief (for we clearly finde, and all wise men may see it) that Parliament priviledges, as well Royall prerogative may be perverted and abused, to the destruction of those greater ends for whose protection and preservation they were admitted or intended (viz.) the rights and liberties of the people, and safety of the whole) and in case they be so, the abuse, evill or danger of them is no lesse to be contended against, and a remedy thereof no lesse to be endeavored than of the other.

And whereas the Injustice in that particular of the Declaration against the Army, for their just and innocent Petition, may seem to have been recompenced in the late expunging thereof out of the journal Books; we confesse it had been so in great measure, as to the particular or present injurie done to the Army therein, and we cannot but acknowledge therefore the Iustice that lyes in those Votes for expunging thereof, and for our owne or the Armys particular reparation we should neither wish more nor scarce have insisted on so much to any dishonor of Parliament in future and we should rather have been satisfied with the Parliaments declaring how and by whom they have been misinformed, surprised or otherwise abused in the framing proposall or passing thereof as it was: but as to that particular, or any other of that nature, we say as followeth.

1. We never did nor do value or ragard our owne injurie or reparation in any comparison, to the consequence of the one, to the drejudice of the other, or to the future security of common right and freedome in this Nation, and accordingly we do not accompt any reparation considerable, that extends but to our selves in the Present case; and does not in some sort secure our selves, and all others from danger of the same or worse injuryes or oppressions, (as private men from the wils, & passions of the same persons, that have offered and acted such things against us while an Armie.

2. We cannot but imagine and consider (according to generall report) how the expungeing of that declaration was carryed and obtained and upon what grounds or intentions it was given way to but had those that procured it been al for expungeing it (and that freely) yet how can we expect better but that the same men who at one time carryed such a declaration and another time expunged it may the next day obtaine the like or worse (upon any occasion wherein it may serve their private ends or interests) if they continue in the same power and sway, and be let passe in deuding and surprizing the Parliament as they have done in the past particulars.

3. The aparant dishonour and prejudice brough upon the Parliament in having such a Declaration so passed as they should seeme after (without any alteration) in the pretended ground of it find cause (for shame of the world) to expunge, (we thinke) should engage those Members that love Parliaments in point of honour to find out and discover how and by whom the Parliament had been abused or other wise brought into such an inconveniency. and the Parliament may in this see the temper (as by-standers doe the prevalence) of these Members that abused the Parliament in that Declaration who will and can make the authority of Parliament still lye under the dishonour of it (in a bare expungeing or retracting) rather then admit any consideration to acquit the authority of Parliament that would tend to fix the blame on those particular Members that have deserved it. And this certainly will be admitted and done rather then to slight it over in a bare expunging were not some men more tender of, and more swayd with such considerations and consequences as may tend to the prejudice of persons then such as tend to the generall prejudice and dishonour of Parliaments.

As to those particulars included in our charge, which depend on things done without the Parliament, we are ready, and should most willingly proceed in the particular charge, and proving thereof if (first from the justice of the House in a present proceeding against the persons charged for those

my such grounds. And that future liberty of entering dissents wee do not here propose as a thing we any way insist on to the prejudice of Parliament priviledges, we only offer it to consideration (and that) from good wishes to the priviledges of Parliament, to render them more lasting by being lesse nocent. And indeed whoever most adores or renders those priviledges, will best expresse his zeale towards them in taking care they be not abused or extended to private wrong or publick mischief (for we clearly finde, and all wise men may see it) that Parliament priviledges, as well Royall prerogative may be perverted and abused, to the destruction of those greater ends for whose protection and preservation they were admitted or intended (viz.) the rights and liberties of the people, and safety of the whole) and in case they be so, the abuse, evill or danger of them is no lesse to be contended against, and a remedy thereof no lesse to be endeavored than of the other.

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1. We never did nor do value or regard our owne injurie or reparation in any comparison, to the consequence of the one, to the drejudice of the other, or to the future security of common right and freedom in this Nation, and accordingly we do not accompt any reparation considerable, that extends but to our selves in the Present case; and does not in some sort secure our selves, and all others from danger of the same or worse injurys or oppressions, (as private men from the wils, & passions of the same persons, that have offered and acted such things against us while an Armie.



2. We cannot but imagine and consider (according to generall report) how the expungeing of that declaration was carried and obtained and upon what grounds or intentions it was given way to but had those that procured it been al for expungeing it (and that freely) yet how can we expect better but that the same men who at one time carried such a declaration and another time expunged it may the next day obtaine the like or worse (upon any occasion wherein it may serve their private ends or interests) if they continue in the same power and sway, and be let passe in deluding and surprizing the Parliament as they have done in the past particulars.

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As to those particulars included in our charge, which depend on things done without the Parliament, we are ready, and should most willingly proceed in the particular charge, and proving thereof if (first from the justice of the House in a present proceeding against the persons charged for those

things that are already knowne to the House being done in it) we could find encouragement to expect any good issue upon those other things; and did we not (on the contrary) find that (notwithstanding what is so knowne to the House, as before exprest) the same persons continue in such power and prevalence both in the House, and in all Committees of the highest trust, as leaves little hope of right or satisfaction to the Army or Kingdome in other things, and much lesse in any just proceeding against themselves, while they continue Judges of their owne and our concernments, so as we cannot (while they remaine in the same power) expect any other but a continued perverting and making advantage of all things (and especially of those delays which a regular proceeding against them would necessarily induce) altogether to our owne, and the Kingdomes prejudice, and danger, disable or weaken us for those things which the safety, and settling of the rights, liberties, and peace of the Kingdome requires, and to strengthen themselves by under hand practices and preparations both at home and abroad the better to oppose us, and engage the Kingdome in a new Warre thereby to accomplish their designs, or at least to save themselves from justice in a common confusion: we say were it not for these, and such other considerations that leave little hopes of Justice to ourselves or the Kingdome (while they continue in the same power) and render all delays dangerous and destructive to ourselves and peace of the Kingdome, we should be contented that the businesse concerning the Members we have charged should be laid aside, till those other things were first settled which our declaration doth propound for the Common rights and liberties of the Kingdome.

But finding things so carried as they are, and as we have before exprest and that while they are judges in their own causes, they (with that party they make) will do what they please, and yet render it a breach of priviledge to be accused for it, we cannot but upon all these considerations, and for all the reasons before exprest, insist upon it, that the members charged may first be forthwith suspended from sitting in the House. Otherwise we

we cannot expect any fair proceeding against them upon a more particular charge, nor think there is any good intended to our selves or the Kingdome.

As to our desire of having the Army presently paid, as equally with those that have deserted it, we appeal to all men for the justice, reasonablenesse, and necessity thereof.

The justice in that the former service (for which those arrears are due) hath been (at least as faithfully) and diligently performed by the Army, as by those deserters of it, and in our present posture (though they have appeared indeed more officious, and serviceable to the interests and will of particular men then we, yet we are sure the Army is, (and we hope) will at last appear to be more faithful to the true interest of Parliaments, and the Kingdom (which we were at first call'd out and engaged for) then they in deserting the Army have hitherto appeared.

For the reasonablenesse of our desires, though we have grounds to claim more then they, or rather that they or some of them should forfeit their arrears, yet we ask (for present) but equal, nor should we (at present) insist much on that (as to officers) if our souldiers were but first paid up.

Our necessity to insist on that is obvious to every man, and therefore (unless we should betray our own, and the Kingdome's cause) we cannot but positively insist upon it that the Army should forthwith be paid up (at least) equally to those deserters of it, which if denied or delayed, we shall thereby be enforced upon present wayes of instant remedy and right to the Army therein.

And whereas the Parliament hath lately ordered and publicly declared, that all that shall desert the Army shall have present satisfaction in their arrears (the officers three moneths pay the souldiers all their arrears, deducting for free quarter) which still continues unrecalled, we cannot but look upon it as a most cleare evidence of the continuing malice, and prevailence of ours and the Kingdome's enemies. And we must and do insist upon it that that order or Declaration may forthwith be publicly recalled or otherwise we cannot believe that any thing but ruine and destruction is designed to our selves & al others in the Kingdom who eve-



ry where call upon us not to disband till we see the rights, liberties and peace of the Kingdom settled, according to the many declarations by which we were first called forth and invited to engage in this late warre.

Next we cannot but take notice that (instead of granting, or answering our desires in the last paper) in order to the better and more safe proceeding to a composure, and settlement of all things for the good and peace of the Kingdom and for prevention of a new Warre, the Army being first commanded to forty miles distance from *London* his Majesties person is demanded immediately to *Richmond* House, within eight miles of *London*; which as we cannot but impute it, to the prevailing interest of the same enemies to our and the Kingdomes peace; for all men may easily discern (with us) how directly it tends (in pursuance upon their former private designe upon the King, ere he came from *Holmby*) to put his Majesty within the reach of those mens power who have underhand lifted about *London* already very considerable numbers both of horse and foote, and are daily lifting and engaging more both there and in many parts of the Kingdom to serve their designes, And therefore we appeale to all unengaged men whether we can in this give way to have the King put so farre within those mens power without giving them the so long sought for advantage of his Majesties person whereby to embroyl the Kingdom, in a new and bloody warre, and to strengthen themselves in their mischievous designes, the better to uphold and establish their faction and intended domination, so that in this case we cannot but importune the Parliament as they tender the peace and safety of the Kingdom, and the avoiding of jealousies, or worse inconveniency in the Army) that they would resume the consideration of that busines, concerning the person of the King and not to propose any place for him nearer to *London*, then they would have the quarters of the Army to be-

And whereas (by the procurement of the same persons, or other of their party) there hath been scandalous informations presented to the Houses & industriously published in print importing, as if his Majesty were kept as a prisoner amongst us,

and

and barbarously and uncivilly used, we cannot but declare that the same, and all other suggestions of that sort, are most false, and scandalous, and absolutely contrary, not only to our declared desires, but also to our principle, which are most clearly for a generall right, and just freedom to all men. And therefore upon this occasion we cannot but declare particularly, that we desire the same for the King, and others of his party (so far as can consist with common right or freedom, and with the security of the same for future) and we do further clearly profess, we do not see how there can be any peace to this Kingdome firm or lasting, without a due consideration of, and provision for the rights, quiet, and munity of his Majesties Royall family, and his late partakers, and herein we think that tender and equitable dealing (as supposing their cases had been ours) and a spirit of common love and justice directing it selfe to the good, and preservation of all, will make up the most glorious conquests over their hearts (if God in mercy see it good) to make them, and the whole people of the Land lasting friends.

Now to draw to a Conclusion, since wee can yet obtain no satisfaction or answer to the things desired as before, but contrariwise find all things carried on by the prevailing interest of those our enemies, to the prejudice, and danger of our selves and the Kingdom, since (notwithstanding some Vores of Parliament against the late Orders of the Committee of safety for liuing of Forces, and notwithstanding the earnest desires and endeavours of the City concurrent with our own to have the same prevented, or remedied, yet the said Committee of safety being continued still in the same power) we find that by the appointment or contrivance and under the protection, or countenance of the same persons whom we have charged, and their Complices, there are still manifold practices under-hand, to list, and raise new forces, and notwithstanding the discovery thereof to the Parliament from the City, yet the same persons have prevailed so far in the House, as not to admit the question for discharging of them, but the same practices still continue, and with dou-

ble diligence are enforced, since also double forces pretended to have ingaged for *Ireland* ) are by the same persons Ordered to Rendezvous about *Worcester*, there to lay the foundation of a new Army, and to that purpose their emissaries, and correspondents in all Counties are busie, and active to raise forces for them. And though for these things the actours of them have no present publick Authority, yet they have some way such countenance and assurance to be justified in Parliament if questioned for it, as that they have the confidence to act openly, since they have likewise their Emissaries, or Agents, abroad in *Scotland*, *France*, and other Countreys very active to draw in Forraign forces for their assistance, since in the mean time they are endeavouring by Spyes, and secret Agents in all our quarters to inveigh, and invite the souldiers of this Army to desert their Officers, and come to *London*, and for that purpose doe improve the advantage of the Order or Declaration of Parliament afore mentioned, for satisfaction of Arreares to such as shall desert the Army; And wee find they have the publick purse so much at their disposalls, as to make good that, and other their undertakings of that nature; And yet such as have so deserted the Army, and received their arreares are not discharged, or disperst, but continued together in bodies, and under command in or neere the City ( as in particular some of Sir *Robert Pyes* men, Collonel *Graves* his Captaine *Farmer*, and others still quartered upon *Kent*, since likewise they have their Agents, and correspondents labouring with the King, to make contracts with him, to draw his Majesty to engage, and declare for them, or at least, to declare himselfe a Prisoner amongst us, whereby to stirre up and engage his party against us, since in all these respects we find all delatory wayes ( which they industriously devise ) to be designed and made use of only to our disadvantage, weakning, and ruine, and the Kingdoms prejudice, and to their own advantage, and strengthening in their designs, the better to prepare for a new warre.

And lastly, considering the multitudes of Reformadoes and other souldiers swarming about the City ( whom, the persons



we have charged, and their Complices have at their beck, to bring up to *Westminster* when they please) and that by their frequent tumultuous confluences thither (besieging, and sometimes locking up the Parliaments doores, threatening, and offering violence to the persons of the most faithfull Parliament-men) the just freedome of Parliament seemes to be taken away, or at least for the present abridged, insomuch, that those Members who have served the Kingdome hitherto with most faithfulness, diligence, and integrity for the publick good, many of them dare scarce come to the House, or (if they do) they come in feare, and perill of their lives; and when they are there, are awed, discouraged, or disabled from discharging their consciences, or doing their duties to the Kingdome.

Upon all these considerations we are clearly convinc'd, and satisfied, that both our duty and trust for the Parliament and Kingdome calls upon us and warrants us, and an eminent necessity (for our own and the Kingdomes safety, and prevention of a new warre) enforceth us to admit no longer delayes; but upon those foundations God hath given us, with vigor and speed, to indeavour in some extraordinary way the vindicating of Parliament freedom from tumultuous violence, the breaking of those designs, and preparations, that otherwise threaten a present embroylment of the Kingdome in more blood and war, and a future perpetuall enslaving of it, under Faction and Tyranny. And so (if God see it good) to put the Parliament into a freedome, and capacity (with his Majesties wisht, and hoped concurrence) to settle the Rights, Liberties, and peace of the Kingdome.

Vpon all those grounds and for all these ends premised we shall be enforced to take such courses extraordinary, as God shall enable and direct us unto to put things to a speedy issue, unless by Thursday at night next we receive assurance and security to our selves and the Kingdome for a more safe and hopefull proceeding in an ordinary way, by having those things granted which in order thereunto, we have before insisted on, and shall here for more brevity and cleannes repeat as followeth,

1 That

1 That the declaration inviting men to desert the Army, and promising their arrears in case they do so, may be recalled and annulled.

2 That the Army may be presently paid up, equally to those that have deserted it.

3 That his Majesties coming to *Richmond* may be suspended untill affairs be better settled, and composed

And in the mean time no place may be appointed that may be any nearer to *London*, then the Parliament will allow the quarters of the Army to be.

4 That the Members charged may be forthwith suspended or sequestered the House.

5 That those that have deserted the Army may be instantly discharged, and dispersed, and receive no more of their arrears till the Army be first satisfied.

6 That both Parliament and City may be speedily, and effectually freed from those multitudes of Reformadoes and soldiers before mentioned, that flock together about *London*, by a speedy dispatch, and discharging of them from the City.

7 That such listings, or raising of new Forces, or drawing together of any before mentioned, and all preparations towards a new war may be effectually declared against and suppressed, also all invitations, or endeavours to draw in forreign forces.

8 That the present perplexed affairs of the Kingdome, and those concerning the Army, as also all the things desired in our late representation in behalf of the Kingdome, may be put in some speedy way of settlement, and compoſure.

*Saint Albans*  
June 23. 1647.

By the appointment of his Excellence Sir  
*Thomas Fairfax* and the Councell of  
War.

*John Rushworth*  
Secretary.